PHOENIX

Volume 18, Number 11 *San Francisco State University* *Thursday, the eighth day of April, MCMLXXVI* *Eight pages*

University fights Gatorville clan

by Lane Fabian

Despite commitments to build alternative married student housing, the SF State administration is still seeking to demolish Gatorville and build an athletic field in its place.

The university will take the remaining Gatorville residents to court with an eviction suit on April 26 to try to settle the dispute permanently.

The remaining 17 families refuse to leave, although they were served eviction notices in November, 1974. The university has been trying to close down the facility since 1962.

Officials in the California State University and College System, afraid of poor building quality and high rents, killed plans for the construction of married student housing at SF State in March 1973.

A $4 million subsidy grant to build low-cost housing here was issued in 1970 by the Federal College Housing Program, sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

But the Chancellor's office, notified in January 1973 that the grant was to be cancelled, asked the federal government for permission to transfer the funds to another project in the system.

The money went to build a student union at the Northridge campus.

Subsequent to the grant reservation, plans were proposed for 160 units to be built on a 6.8 acre site on Winston Drive, adjacent to Lowell High School. The new housing would have replaced the 84-unit, former army barracks known as Gatorville.

Officials at the Chancellor's office argued that the housing would not be of an acceptable quality and that the rents would be too high for the students to afford.

"They could have built something," said Franklin F. Sheehan, director of Institutional Research and Campus Development, "but the question is whether the something would be of a quality that bond buyers would want to buy."

But Sheehan contradicted the argument that the students wouldn't be able to afford the apartments: "If they were built within the price they thought they could build, which there was some disagreement about, then I think we could have met our $135 to $150 price range."

The same units, if built now with the same plans, would cost over $300 a month, said Sheehan.

John E. Forsberg, spokesperson for the Chancellor's office, said that the rent costs would have been just as high three years ago.

"The money was transferred to other projects within the state because the project wouldn't fly," he said, referring to the proposed housing. "We'd be happy to build on the 6.8 acre site, but the students couldn't afford $275 to $300 per month."

He also emphasized that the money spent on the Northridge student union would serve more people than a married student housing project.

Forsberg said they are trying to obtain higher interest rate bonds through legislation. As it stands now, state agencies cannot sell bonds at more than seven per cent interest. This isn't high enough to build low-cost family housing, said Forsberg.

According to Sheehan, the SF State administration tried to push through

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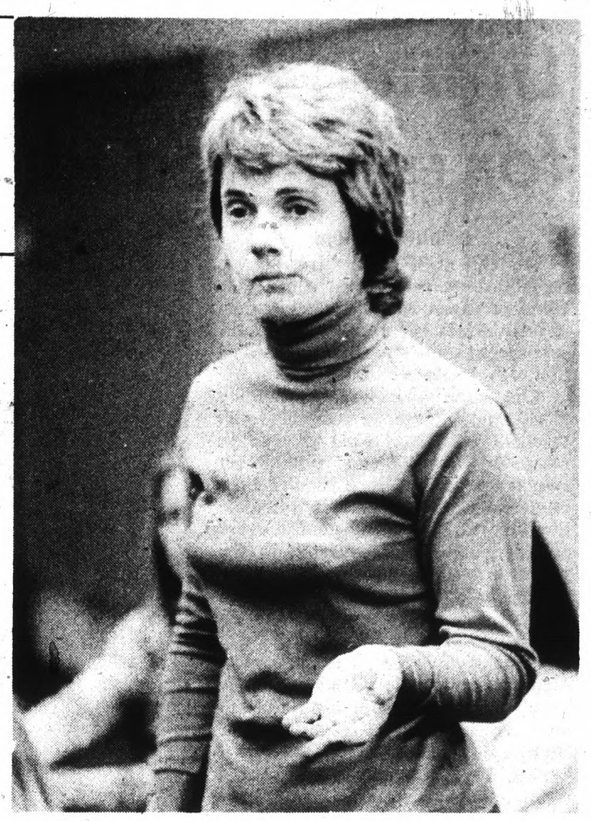
Conference room jammed as AS talks dollars and cents at budget meeting.



Gooch Foster - objected to AS voting procedures

Tempers ignite at budget session

by Mike Hutcheson and Daniel C. Carson

Bitter debate and a threat of violence marked a student government budget session yesterday. Tempers flared during arguments over substantial cuts proposed by the AS Legislature budget committees.

Two hundred campus athletes stormed out of the meeting after they witnessed what Gooch Foster, women's athletic director, called "questionable AS voting procedures." The Legislature had voted to pass committee proposals intact, cutting off debate. Foster said the committee had "railroaded" its proposals past the Legislature.

Reductions for special interest groups and AS-run programs were sent back to committee.

Funding for instructionally related activities was approved at the level recommended - - $82,023. Those activities include the Symposium on State Government, model United Nations, Black Students' Productions, Forensics, *Transfer* and *Speeding Ticket* magazines and Intercollegiate Sports.

The physical education department alone had asked for $103,954.

Last year the P E department was allotted $75,000. Yesterday, the legislature trimmed $6,000 from that total.

Paul Rundell, athletics director said 90 per cent of the intercollegiate sports money was provided by the State of California. He argued against cuts in the AS-supplied remaining 10 per cent.

Archie Hearne, representing Black Students in Science, paced back and forth before the legislators. "We've got your foot in our ass with athletics," he charged. "We need more money for science."

As the session wore on, the debate collapsed in a lengthy procedural wrangle. Pan Afrikan Student Union President Ernest Walker, Jr., protested conditions imposed on new money for the political group's book loan fund.

The committee wants PASU to post a list of available books, advertise its book loan application procedure and set a $35.00 maximum on all loans.

While he was addressing the legislature, he suddenly turned and shouted at TVC news photographer George Gabouri, "If you point that thing at me again, I'll put it through your face."

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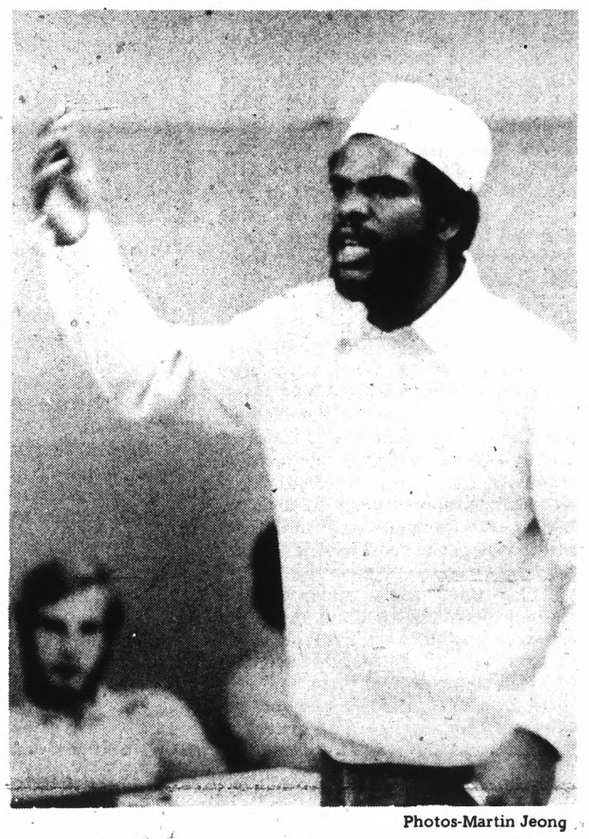
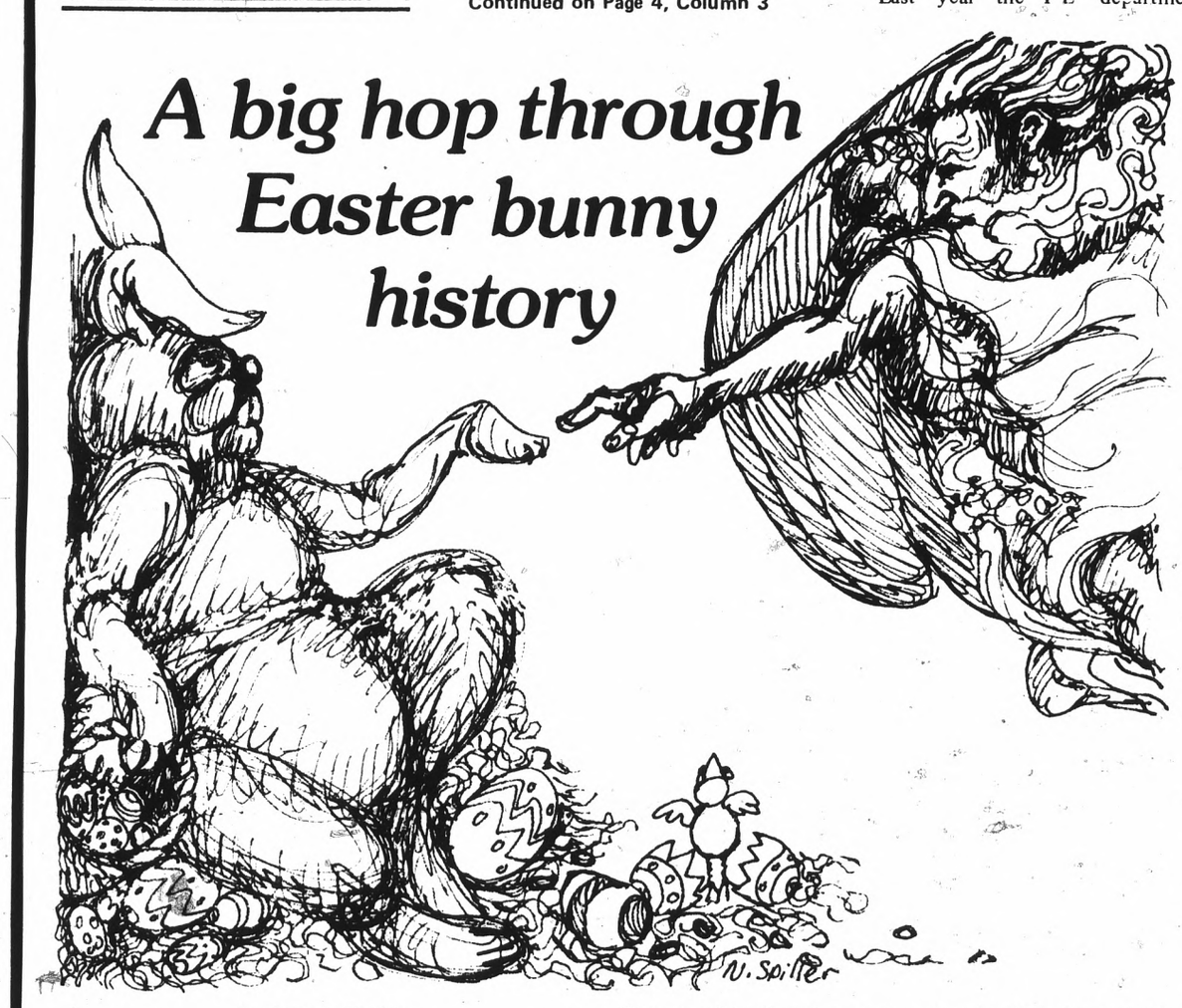


Photos-Martin Jeong

Archie Hearne - angered by organization's budget cut.

A big hop through Easter bunny history



by Anatole Burkin

The rabbit or bunny has been a symbol of fertility throughout the history of mankind. Despite the legend of the Easter bunny, the Christian church has never officially recognized this puff-failed beast noted for its shyness and vegetarianism.

The first recorded mention of the Easter bunny is a short, rather morbid allegorical passage in a 1572 German book: "Do not worry if the bunny escapes you; should we miss his eggs, then we shall cook the nest."

The legend of the Easter bunny laying eggs and hiding them in gardens is described as "an old fable" in another German book written in the 17th century.

The Easter egg, second only to the bunny in holiday popularity, also has its symbolical orgins based on ancient fertility lore. Watching a living creature emerge from a seemingly dead object was a mystifying experience to ancient man and continues to intrigue us today.

Even the so-called rejects of our society, the dope-breathing cynics and apathetics, can be seen during holiday season standing beside tract-house families collectively watching in awe as the oily puffballs ooze out of their cracked wombs behind the safety of heated glass booths.

"Black Monday," the day when hundreds of frightened and mangled chicks used to find themselves under the care of local humane societies, is no longer a serious problem because of local and state laws that prohibit the sale of "novelty pets." Those who must stuff their Easter baskets with innocent, underdeveloped poultry can, however, find pet shops that stock them.

The unfertile, or at least hard-boiled egg had, during the formative days of Christianity, bestowed upon it a religious interpretation. The egg now symbolizes the tomb out of which Christ crawled. Faithful followers of this tradition bless and color their eggs and present them to each other as gifts during the holiday. For some unknown reason, Easter eggs never cought on among the Christians of South America.

The English had perhaps the most expensive and elaborate egg fetish among the Europeans. King Edward I used to have 450 eggs, boiled, dyed and gold leafed each Easter and distributed among the royal household.

The French, forever maintaining their cultural identity, have a unique explanation for the origin of Easter eggs that they tell their children. The young and naive are told there that these hard-boiled ovals are the droppings of church bells flying back from Rome.

Whether they come from bunnies or bells, Easter eggs can still be used for playing a variety of games, the most popular one being the "hunt" game. In this worldwide pastime, some people hide eggs and the other must find them. Jelly beans have in modern times been substituted.

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Children's Center asks AS for 50 per cent budget increase

by Pat Konley and Mary McGrath

The proposed $143,800 budget of the troubled Associated Students Children's Center was sent back to the budget review committee at yesterday's (Wednesday) AS Legislature meeting along with those of other AS programs and organizations.

Jim Maddux, director of the center, said he hoped the $52,000 increase over this year's budget might help the center accomodate the wishes of four dissatisfied families who removed their children from the center early this semester.

The families brought written claims of "unsafe and unsanitary conditions, insufficient academic instruction and lack of discipline" to AS President LeMond Goodloe who is mediating the dispute.

Goodloe said he will use the legal definition of a child care center as given in Title V of the California Administration Code "as a check list against the center."

Title V states that a child care center must promote "self-identity, emotional stability and physical health." According to the unhappy parents, none of these provisions are being fulfilled.

Karen Adams, who removed her daughter, said, "At the center she is allowed to do what she wants but at home, she has to listen to me. This makes her unsure of herself."

Parents also complain of children wandering away from the center, playing outside without sweaters and shoes, and occasionally finding urine on the floor.

Maddux said such occurences are against center policy but notes the difficulty of communicating policy to the approximately 60 parents who work at the center for only three hours a week. He said the center is inspected by city and county officials, and he has "never been cited for anything."

Maddux also said the budget increase could allow the hiring of a permanent staff, consisting of education majors on the work-study program.

"This would eliminate the need for parent labor," said Maddux.

"It will stabilize the center."

The unhappy parents, all of whom are black, do not feel the center promotes their children's ethnic identity.

During three weeks of black awareness activities the children drew African tribal masks and ate African food.

"This is not the way I want my child to view her ethnic heritage," said Jackie Wan, another parent who withdrew her daughter from the center.

Although the majority of the approximately 80 families involved at the center are satisfied, citing the "five to one teacher/student ratio, superior equipment and free education," the four black families represent almost one-third of the black families with children at the center.

Three of the families said the center's "lack of academic instruction and discipline" does not prepare black children for adulthood.

"A black child has to be taught to live in a black world," said Adams.

Goodloe agreed. "Blacks do raise their children much differently, based on the fact that blacks will experience something much different. They will have to cope on a more aggressive basis."

Goodloe and Adams both agreed that their fight was not only for black children.

"All children need structure," said Goodloe.

The other black families could not

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Official confusion over campus liquor rulings

by Jeff Burkhardt

Although efforts to bring a beer pub to SF State have thus far proven fruitless, alcohol *is* legal on campus, despite much official confusion on the subject.

Jon Stuebbe, spokesperson for President Romberg, certain that alcohol was permitted in a private dorm room if the room's occupant is over 21, said he is not sure whether drinking in the open areas of the campus is permitted.

Charles Davis, spokesperson for Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke, confirmed Stuebbe's position and added, "There is no law prohibiting the consumption of alcohol on the grounds of the campus, as long as the drinker is over 21, sober and not in a classroom or building. Whether minors are present is irrelevant."

The campus police, however, had not gotten the word from the chancellor.

Deputy Chief Don Stewart told *Phoenix*, "It's illegal to drink on campus."

Informed that his statement contradicted the chancellor's, Stewart did some checking and reversed it an hour later.

"No one has been arrested on a charge of drinking on campus," he said. "The only time we become involved with alcohol is if someone is drunk and making a disturbance."

And that is illegal.

To cloud the issue further, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, last Monday, passed a city ordinance making it "illegal to consume alcoholic beverages on any public street or private property open to public view without the expressed or implied permission of the owner."

Stuebbe did not know whether the ordinance would include SF State.

Davis said he would have to see a copy of it.

Mayor George Moscone must sign the bill for it to become law.

Peter Bagetolos, administrative assistant to Supervisor Peter Tamaras, who co-authored the ordinance with Supervisor Dianne Feinstein, explained further.

"SF State is state-owned property and would therefore be considered as private property," he said, "just as a bank is considered private property.

"The ordinance, then would not be applicable for SF State, unless the person in charge of the property (the Chancellor) had not given his permission to allow drinking. As private property, it becomes the domain of whoever's responsible for it."

Limited AV facilities brace for expected faculty demand

by Diane Merlino

Students at SF State can expect to see about twice as many films, slide demonstrations and video tapes used in their classes, according to the results of a recent survey by the Audio Visual Center.

The survey received a response from almost 25 per cent of the 1,400 teachers polled compared to a typical return of between 5 and 7 per cent for similar questionnaires. It showed that, in general, faculty members anticipate doubling their use of almost every audio visual service available in the near future.

Reactions by the center's staff to the large response seesawed between gratification and, in AV Director Francis Moakley's words, "sheer panic." Moakley claims the center is already supplying a campus demand for services that is taxing the center's limited space and funds.

The AV Center now averages about 600 equipment requests per month. When Moakley first became director in 1964 the request rate was a more modest one thousand per semester.

The center is crammed into 72 hundred square feet. Moakley says this is one of the smallest areas granted to an Audio Visual department on any of the major campuses, while the demand on SF State's operation is one of the heaviest.

According to Moakley, while the schools of Education and Creative Arts used to be the primary users of AV services, Behavioral Science, Humanities, and the English Department have done "a complete turnover in use from almost never to very frequently."

The reason? "I think it's the times," says the director. "There's a much greater awareness of media than there was five to seven years ago. Better equipment and resources too."

Moakley has been commissioned by the State Department several times to set up media programs in socialist countries. He recently received a United Nations appointment to take his talents to Rumania and initiate a media system and center at the University of Bucharest.

"One thing about audio visual," cautions Moakley, "I don't think it's an easier way to teach." It takes a lot of time, he said, to preview materials and plan classes around them.

Despite the faculty's obvious enthusiasm for using AV materials, Moakley says, "It's an oversimplification to think that any piece of equipment will replace anybody. I prefer to look at it as what can film do that a faculty member can't do. Or what can film do that a faculty member shouldn't have to do over and over."

William Issel, a history teacher, thinks that using AV can be a shortcut to teaching only if the individual is relying on it as an excuse.

"It depends on the teacher," he said. "The old cliche is that the teacher comes in late, hasn't prepared for class, picks up a film and uses it to fill in time. I'm sure a lot of people here do it, but would never admit it. I've done it myself a couple of times."

The Audio-Visual center is crammed into 72 hundred square feet.

Photo-Martin Jeong

For his course on the "Literary Aspects of Contemporary Film" Robert Gajdusek, an English professor, has been using film once every week, but he rarely uses AV materials for his other classes.

Gajdusek thinks that "Any good teacher would be too embarrassed to use AV as a substitute."

Audio visuals, he said, make a class harder to teach, not easier. "You have to reinforce any use of audio visual with a tremendous amount of interpretation or you lose the momentum and logic of the class."

Morton Keston, a professor in the Psychology Department, agrees that "If you overuse audio visuals you're probably avoiding your responsibility."

"I would call them supplemental aids," he said. "A film should be a logical outgrowth of what you're trying to do."

Associate Professor Maxine Goldberg's outlook from the Math Department is a marked contrast.

"It's difficult to get a film that shows something an instructor can't do with a blackboard," she said. "The center only has two or three films that I find useful in teaching a class."

Over the last 14 years, Goldberg has only had films shown in her classes about 15 times.

Dental program offered

The Associated Students is now offering a student dental health plan in conjunction with Denticare, a nationally-known dental company.

The Plan offers the following free services: x-rays. oral examination, office visits, teeth cleaning (two per year), and preventive dental education.

All other dental services are offered at 10 to 60 per cent reduced rates. The plan is open to all students and their dependents, faculty and staff. The annual dues start at $33.50. If they choose, students can remain members after graduation at the same reduced rates.

Services are provided by dentists screened by Denticare. In San Francisco, two facilities are available on 2827 Franklin Street and 617 Market Street.

The plan was offered to all California State University and Colleges (CSUC) campuses last year.

Politics

Campus plans for primary

by Marshall Krantz

With the California primary two months away and the November election coming ever closer, the two student organizations at SF State representing the Democratic and Republican Parties are barely visible on campus.

The SF State College Republicans have set up tables at the Student Union twice this semester to attract new members, while the Young Democrats, the only student organization for Democrats officially recognized by the Democratic Party, is a "paper club," according to its vice president, Jeff Gertsman.

But, Gertsman, a 22-year-old history senior, is president of an alternative, more liberal, organization to the Young Democrats, the Student Democratic Coalition (SDC). This group, though, was rained out yesterday in its first attempt this semester to set up a table at the Student Union. Gertsman said the members had planned to distribute literature against the so-called law-and-order bill, SB 1, now before the Congress.

Although individual members are working for SDC endorsed candidates Fred Harris, for president, and Tom Hayden, for senator, the club as a whole has left organizing of the two campaigns to other groups, according to Gertsman.

The SDC has co-sponsored with other groups such speakers as Hayden and Daniel Ellsberg.

According to Daniel Carlson, a 19-year-old accounting sophomore and president for the college Republicans, the goal of his organization is to recruit students to work for the regular party apparatus off campus, "where they will learn more and do the most good."

"There is not much for the Republican Party to do on campus," Carlson said, "but to try to change the Republican image, which was highly distorted from the Nixon years."

The Republican club was started in January of last year to campaign for the marijuana reform bill, causing a "ruckus" among the club's statewide organization. The club is also against SB 1.

"The college Republicans are more liberal, progressive, than the Republican Party as a whole," Carlson said. "We are middle-of-the-road as compared to the rest of the nation; conservative for most of the active people on campus, but not for the campus as a whole.

"The leftists are active on campus because it is the only breeding ground for their organizations," he said, "and other people do not have as much time and motivation. The left is more full time campus oriented. They lead a sheltered campus life."

The college Republicans have 50 members, ranging in age from 19 to 40, with most members under 21. They are mainly business majors, Carlson said, but he could not account for the similarity.

Carlson said he did not mind being a Republican at a college with a liberal reputation, but that "it takes courage for people to say they are Republicans" at SF State. This, and student apathy, have been Carlson's main obstacles to effectively organizing on campus.

"There has been total disgust against government all around," he said.

"Especially it's been hard against the Republicans because of Nixon and Watergate."

To avoid a split among the members, the college Republicans are hesitant to endorse candidates or issues unless a substantial majority vote for endorsement. No member is obliged to work for a candidate endorsed by the club as a whole. SB 1 received a 100 per cent endorsement, and three quarters of the members voted to endorse Robert Finch for the U.S. Senate. They have not endorsed either President Ford or Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential candidacy.

Carlson saw the principal difference between Republicans and Democrats in their opinion about the centralization of the federal government. The Democrats are for it, according to Carlson, and the Republicans are against it.

"I don't believe in bailing out Lockheed or New York City," he said.

Gertsman agreed with Carlson on the Democratic and Republican stand concerning big government.

"Only the federal government can break up something as big as the oil monopolies," he said, as a counter argument to Carlson.

The SDC is a year old, according to Gertsman, and has 30 members this semester. Social science majors are predominate in the club, with an age range of 18 to 23.

Gertsman had a simple explanation for the difference in majors between his club and the Republicans':

"The Republican Party appeals to business, and the Democratic Party appeals to humanistic interests.

"Our organization fell apart this semester," Gertsman said. "Last semester, we had a table outside every two weeks, but this semester some people are graduating and have no time, and a few others have left school."

The SDC now has a core of 10 active members, Gertsman said.

Although the SDC is not formally recognized by the Democratic Party, Gertsman said the group is recognized by several Democratic candidates.

"Mainly, though, our candidate endorsements look good on a piece of paper," he said. "We don't have the prestige that the Young Democrats do."

Gertsman said SDC members are more liberal than the Democratic Party as a whole. He said the SDC would probably not support Jimmy Carter or Hubert Humphrey if either one was nominated for president because they are too conservative.

Gertsman also agreed with Carlson about the extent of student apathy on political issues.

"This is the most apathetic campus I have ever been associated with," he said, citing a different reason than Carlson. "Students don't have the (Vietnam) War."

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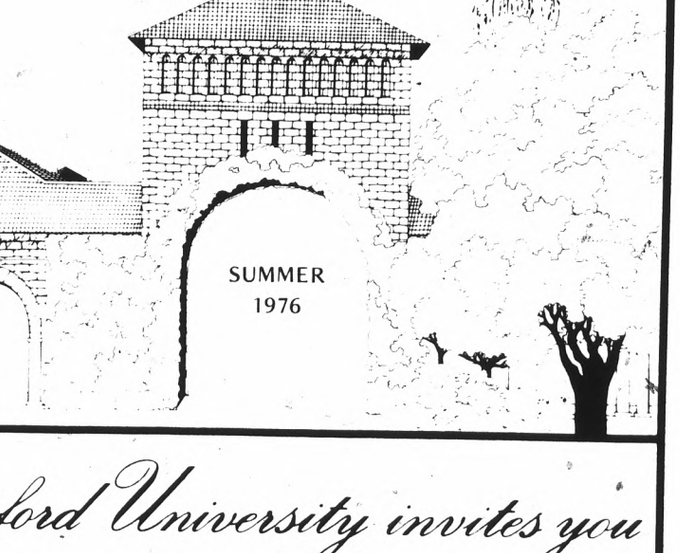

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Brotherhood Way lacks brotherly love

by Doug Kott

It's Easter-time, and the thoughts of Judeo-Christians everywhere turn to their churches, or synagogues, or whatever.

One place to find churches and synagogues is on Brotherhood Way, a quiet avenue that runs between Lake Merced Drive and the freeway, just south of the campus. It's zoned for religious organizations only; so the only buildings there are religious, namely, three Christian churches, a synagogue, and a Jewish community center, and a Masonic lodge, whose presence no one seems to be able to explain.

The only trouble with the arrangement is, they don't get along together very well.

"There's no real brotherhood here at all," said George Krevsky, the director of the Jewish Community Center.

The Center is on one of the more densely-populated parts of the avenue. To one side is the Temple Beth Israel-Judea, a modern-looking building with A-frame arches and a red roof. On the other side, at a little distance, is the Lake Merced Church of Christ.

"They don't talk to us," said Krevsky, looking out at the Church of Christ. "They borrowed some tables from us a little while ago, though."

"They're really trying to convert us," he said facetiously. "No, don't print that, it's just a joke."

Krevsky said that Brotherhood Way was meant from the start to be a place for different religions to come together.

"It was set up by the Board of Supervisors when (George) Christopher was Mayor. He was very active in Brotherhood Week, you know. They renamed this street and rezoned it.

"Maybe he was a Mason too," he said.

According to Krevsky, the synagogue is the only other organization that the Center has much contact with.

"Whenever we hold a religious ceremony here, we send someone up there to borrow some skullcaps. We've been borrowing from them for years," he said.

"I've never ever met that Catholic dude up the street."

Next door at the Church, the Rev. Claud Dunn works in his office. He is an older man, dressed in a business suit, with horn-rim glasses. He talks with a slight Southwestern accent.

"I used to miss not having a neighborhood congregation, when I first came here," he said. "I came from a little town in New Mexico, that had 15,000 people. You could drive through the town, and know everybody.

"It is exciting, here, though, I have had several marriage ceremonies for people who flew in from Japan. They get married here because it's less expensive. In Japan, you see, they invite 500 or 1,000 people to every wedding. Maybe more. So they come here, and avoid all that."

Things are looking up for his church, he said.

"Our attendance fell off during the Sixties, when there was all that trouble around here," he said, "but lately it has been rising. People are coming from all over, and we have had some conversions, too."

Dunn said, though, that he doesn't know of any plans for the organizations on the street to get together.

"It just seems that everyone is too busy to have any personal relationships, really. That sort of thing just doesn't exist."

Farther up the hill, Rabbi Herbert Morris said almost the same thing; but he thinks he knows why.

"Maybe the problem is with the different philosophy of the clergy involved. We have different views on subjects like abortion, for instance."

Down toward the Lake Merced end of the street is the Church of the Holy Trinity. It is easily the most striking church on Brotherhood Way; it looks like a small but sincere Byzantine cathedral.

Father Anthony Kosturos knows a lot about how the Brotherhood Way arrangement came about; and he thinks that making that arrangement was the only time that all of the organizations really cooperated.

Apart from that, Krevsky said that the people on the avenue didn't see each other very much.

"All of the land here was sold at public auction," he said. "The Temple area, and the Center, and the Church of Christ sites were all sold on the same morning."

"The Jews asked, publicly, that no one bid against them; and no one did. But Elmer Robinson, you know, the former mayor, bid against the Church of Christ, and won."

When the time came to buy the Holy Trinity site, he said, the Greek Orthodox people also asked that no one bid against them, and no one did.

"We then asked Mr. Robinson to sell the land back to the Church of Christ people, and he did. The the Temple Beth Israel-Judea asked the city to change the name of the street from Stanley to Brotherhood Way."

Since then, though, said Father Anthony, there hasn't been so much contact between the churches.

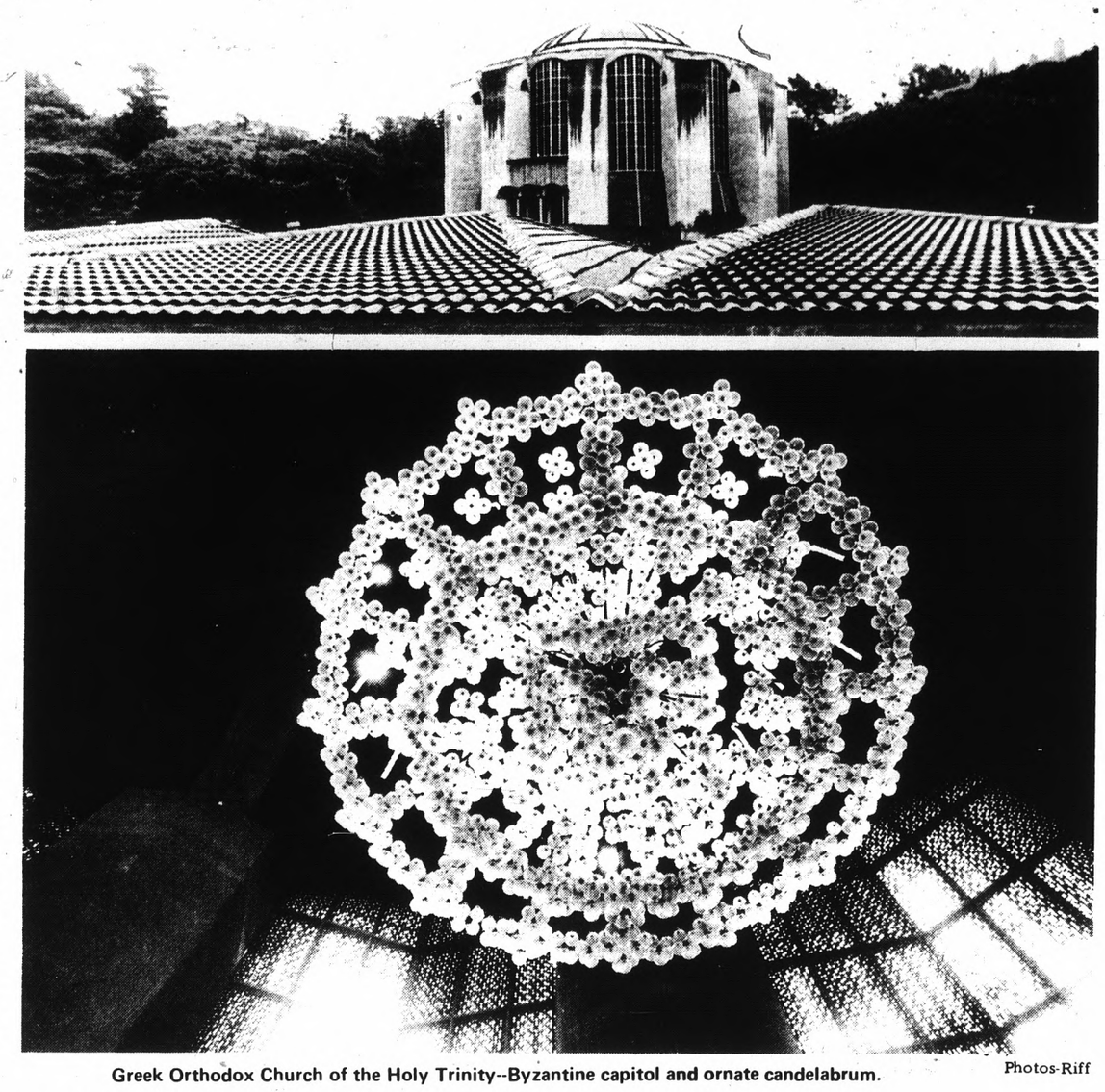
"Spiritually, there is a wide difference between us all," he said. "I am not sure that a spiritual sort of cooperation is desirable."

"We have periodic get-togethers, though," he said, "Not too long ago some of the Temple Beth Israel-Judea children met with our children, and they performed traditional dances for each other. We need more of that sort of cooperation."

The most secluded church on the street is the Catholic church of Saint Thomas Moore. It's a complex of buildings, really; old and massive school buildings and offices, along with a new gray-concrete church, complete with flying buttresses.

Monsignor Vincent Carroll said that there was a lot of cooperation already, but that he didn't know of anything coming up in the near future. He said he'd have to think about it, before deciding.

"We get along very well already; in fact, some of the Jewish children have attended their classes up here," he said.



Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity--Byzantine capitol and ornate candelabrum. Photos-Riff

Tower fight continued by DSU group

by Rob Stuehler

The fight to make the Student Union towers accessible to disabled students will continue as long as most of the active members of the Disabled Student Union, (DSU), are in favor of such a move, according to DSU chairperson Bruce Oka.

The DSU made the tentative decision to continue a suit filed in San Francisco Superior Court after considering the results of a poll it mailed to its members on March 6.

Although Oka chose to withhold the exact figures, he said, "Of the 25 responses we've gotten back, 13 or 14 wanted to settle on the terms in the suit."

The terms meant an agreement to make three levels of one tower accessible to the disabled at a cost of $95,450 and to close off the tower above the first floor.

The DSU mailed out approximately 200 of the forms to disabled students and according to Oka, will wait for more responses to be sent in.

According to J. Dean Parnell, building coordinator, there are approximately 250 disabled students on campus.

He could not say why the DSU had gotten so few responses back.

"I had 10 or so people call to say they were disabled students and that they wanted the towers opened without the elevators. But they wouldn't identify themselves, so I couldn't count their opinions," Oka said.

The poll listed four different proposals for use of the towers, one of which is supported by the DSU and implicit in the present law suit.

The other three proposals were offered by the Student Union Association; each allowing the money to be spent building new floor space accessible to the handicapped. One of the alternate proposals allows the towers to be open without access.

Oka said "Ten or eleven indicated that choice." It was also the choice specified by the anonymous callers according to Oka.

Tempers flare over budget

Continued from Page 1

Gabouri moved backwards, astonished. At one point, Representative Marc Duskin introduced an "objection to a motion to divide the question of whether to refer the program and organization budgets back to committee."

Points of order and information were made at every opportunity, questions were called, and roll call votes taken while speaker JoAnn Scott consulted her copy of *Robert's Rules of Order* hurriedly and often. She banged her gavel just as often. At times discussion in the audience was so loud that the meeting was out of control. Scott was even insulted by Hearne, who later apologized for calling her a "bitch".

Art Thompson, a member of the International Students Association, warned the assembly, "If you want to be re-elected December, watch how you vote."

The multi-sided arguments pitted AS-funded programs against the special interest groups, PASU representatives against the newly-elected OPEN and SGS members, and the Speaker against hecklers in the audience.

Advocates of University Productions demanded a reassessment of priorities and a bigger budget for programs. Regina March used almost the same words, but for the Young Socialist Alliance, an organization.

She called the budget committee system a "haphazard procedure." "I know the organization that I'm supposed to represent here is very upset," she said, referring to YSA. March was elected as an AS legislator three weeks ago.

Substantial reductions in requests provoked the uproar.

Black Students in Business and Science, a new organization, asked for $14,000. The Organizational Review Committee was ready to give them $550.

La Raza wanted $18,000, but was listed for $2600; PASU requested more than $19,000, and under committee guidelines would only get $7600.

These budgets have not been adopted, but referred back to committees that spawned them.

The legislature still has over $500,000 left to give away. Yesterday's actions have pushed back the April 19 deadline indefinitely.

Rafael Trujillo, chairman of the finance committee, ruled out any possibility of the final budget being finished by Monday. That's when it's supposed to be on President Paul Romberg's desk.

Phoenix wins top honors in recent judging

Phoenix won the Mark of Excellence Award as the best four-year college newspaper in the western region of the Society of Professional Journalists -- Sigma Delta Chi. Campus papers in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Hawaii were among those judged.

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Bill Gallagher and Lenny Limjoco were the managing editors during that year.

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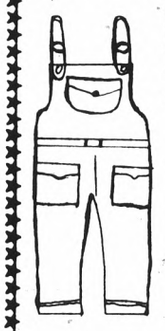

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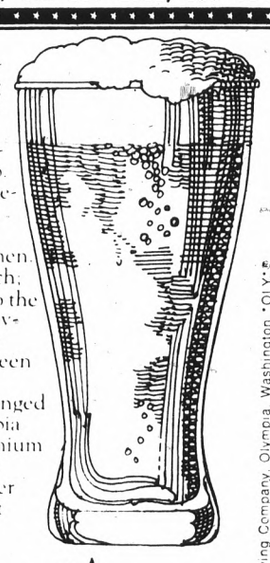
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Easter bunny lore

Continued from Page 1

Another popular game is egg rolling. In this game the contestants let their eggs roll down a grassy hill. Whosever egg remains uncracked becomes the winner. In keeping with this tradition, eggs have been rolled annually at the White House for generations.

Those true to the Christian tradition will eat roast lamb this holiday. The Easter lamb, a symbol of Christ, can be traced back to a prayer from the 7th century sacramentary of the Benedictine monastery of Bobbio, Italy. In those days it was considered a lucky omen to encounter a free-roaming lamb. This was considered especially fortuitous should it occur on Easter Sunday. It was believed that the devil could literally not get into mutton.

Sweets are perhaps the favorite Easter treat among children. There are a large variety of chocolate and marshmallow rabbits on the market today that can satisfy even the most picky of eaters. The added bonus with rabbits is that they can be played with before or during eating. Due to the amount of preservatives in many of these treats, children can take several weeks before masticating the last ear or paw.

But the biggest treat of all, at least for students, is the one week vacation. If you're an "average" college student, the religious significance of the holiday may not be very important. Most of us will probably not even go to church. If you need an event to attend, Sunday 18 is, ironically, the 70th anniversary of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. Lotta's Fountain on Market and Third Street is the place to be at 5:13 a.m. Happy Holidays.

Gatorville court battle continues

Continued from Page 1

the proposal. "We tried all the arguments we could come up with," he said. "We gave counter comments to what they claimed, and while we were back and forth discussing it, that's when the money fell through. And there were a number of standard projects right there that they could go ahead with."

The "Master Plan" for the university and college system proposes that married student housing be built on the Winston Drive site, and then an athletic field is to be constructed at the present Gatorville location northwest of campus.

"The fact that we are not having success in getting the Winston property with married student housing doesn't make the need for the instructional program any less," said Sheehan. "So, we have requested this year, as we have every year, funds to make the Gatorville site into an instructional playfield."

Tom Proulx, spokesperson for the Gatorville Association, is angry with the administration because, he claims, they won't seriously discuss the problem with the student families.

"The fact is that they had the money to build housing, and instead of consulting with students involved, they unilaterally decided that their fears were justified," said Proulx, referring to the claim that the housing would be of poor quality.

"They could come up with excuses from now until Doomsday, but the fact is that they had the money and they didn't build anything."

Clyde Stitt, the attorney for the Gatorville Association, plans to use the Constitutional argument of equal protection when he appears in court later this month.

"It is obvious that the married students on campus are being deprived of housing, and the university can't do that," he said.

Gatorville tenants were hoping to use a directive from the California Coastal Zone Commission to force the administration to find alternative housing. But according to Norman Heap, administrative affairs vice president, they probably won't have much luck.

The administration was required by law to receive permission to destroy the buildings from the Commission, which proved to be sympathetic to the students.

The Commission approved the request but only under the conditions that the university provide comparable low-cost housing for the present residents and that the university find comparable low-cost housing for the future.

But, according to Heap, the Commission's jurisdiction extends 1000 feet inland, which would only include the two buildings to the west. There are seven in all.

Heap said that there are only three people affected by the ruling, and that the administration has not looked for alternative housing for them.

"If we win the court case," he said, "I would say that the Coastal Commission report wouldn't mean anything."

Child center asks for fund hike

Continued from Page 1

be contacted for comment because the center would not give out their names.

Greg Haddow, a teacher at the center, did not agree that the children lacked academic instruction.

"Each teacher is regularly assigned from six to eight children," said Haddow. "At some point during the day each teacher must direct his kids in activities set up by center guidelines."

These activities include dance, carpentry, "and continual reading of books."

Goodloe, Maddux and the parents agree that the specific problems of outdoor supervision and cleanliness at the center can be worked out. But no one can say how parents with conflicting ideas of how to teach and discipline children will be accomodated under one roof.

Adams said, "You can't separate the children and say 'you do this' and 'you do something else'."

Maddux said he didn't see "how the issues were going to be resolved so that the parents would want to return to the center."

Goodloe said the center's policies could not be drastically changed because of four unhappy families.

He added, however, "Any school with diverse ethnic groups should provide for these groups."

Goodloe and the unhappy parents agree that more blacks on the staff would help. At present, only two of the 12 part-time teachers are black, but the administrative staff is white.

The possibility of a black administrator is "unlikely unless one of the tenured staff members quit," said Maddux.

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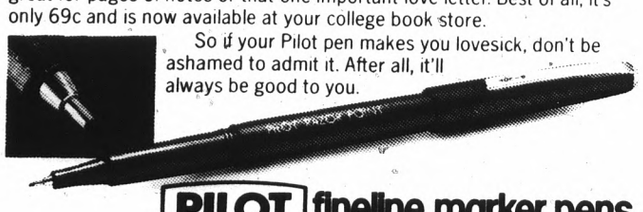

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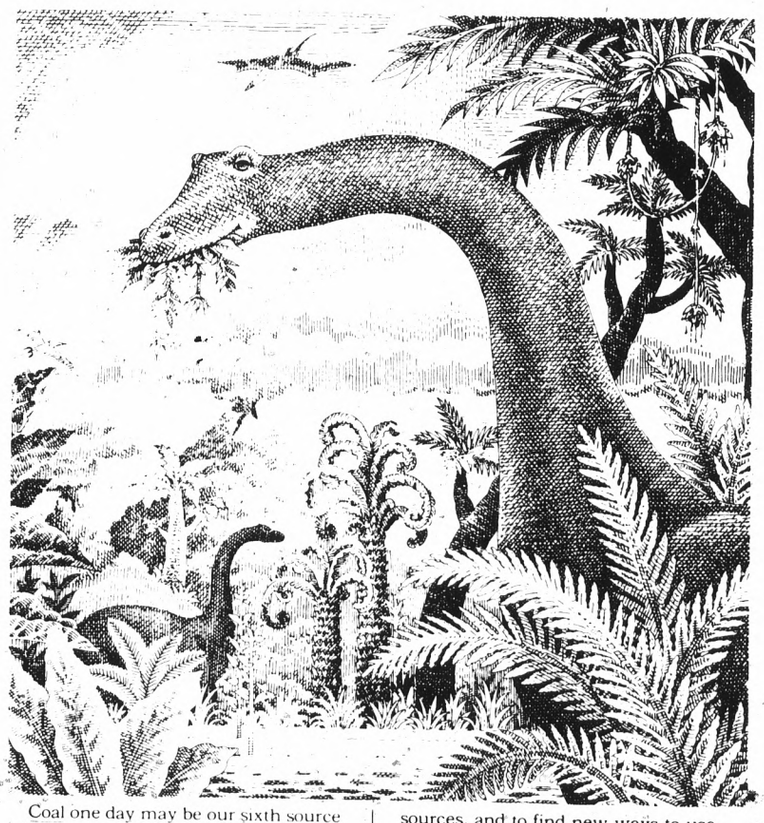
Sources of Energy—No. 3 of a series

If the Brontosaurus had been more romantic, electricity would be cheaper.

There's power in numbers

Millions of years ago, weird-looking animals and plants populated the earth, on land and in the sea. As they died off, they left vast accumulations of residue. These remains were buried under millions of tons of earth, or of ocean sediments, and slowly evolved into layers of coal, and of pools of oil and natural gas.
More and more, we came to depend on these fossil fuels for energy in our homes, factories and power plants. Had the Brontosaurus and those other creatures existed in greater numbers, no doubt there would be greater quantities of gas, oil and coal today.
Until 1950 California produced all the natural gas it needed. It was an inexpensive and clean source of energy. But as demand grew, we started buying gas from Texas. Then from Canada. And now our supplies are diminishing. One day natural gas may no longer be available for boiler fuel.



Other sources of energy

Gas is one of 5 kinds of natural energy PG&E uses to produce electricity. Another is geothermal steam at The Geysers. It is relatively inexpensive, but even by optimistic estimates, it would supply only about 10% of our needs by 1985.
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Coal one day may be our sixth source of primary energy. We are in the process of acquiring reserves in Utah.
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Save energy, you'll save money, too.
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Opinions

Gatorville "swept" under the carpet

In a memorandum dated March 6, 1974, SF State President Paul F. Romberg issued a directive to his staff to find married student housing to replace the army barracks known as Gatorville.

"...I am directing that it shall be the policy of this campus that the continued provision of low-income housing for married students is a desirable function of the University and that it shall be the responsibility of the Vice President of Administrative Services and the Director of Housing to continue to seek appropriate alternatives to the present housing facility...."

But the residents have been served eviction notices, the windows and doorways of vacant apartments have been boarded over, and there is still no alternative low-cost family housing.

And now the administration seeks to rid itself of the stubborn remaining students by slapping them with an unlawful detainer suit.

The university staff has examined housing possibilities in Park Merced, on Winston Drive, and as far away as Ocean Avenue. "In all the alternatives, there seems to be some major roadblock," says Norman Heap, academic affairs vice president.

But Heap has repeatedly stated that the university is no longer looking for alternative housing because the issue is in litigation.

The Chancellor's office requires a formal proposal from a campus administration before it can initiate plans to build new housing. There has been no proposal from SF State since a $4 million interest subsidy grant for housing was transferred to another college three years ago.

Furthermore, in an exhibition of bureaucratic irony, the Chancellor's staff, which debated the feasibility of a proposed married student housing project at SF State, approved the plans eight months after the money had been spent elsewhere.

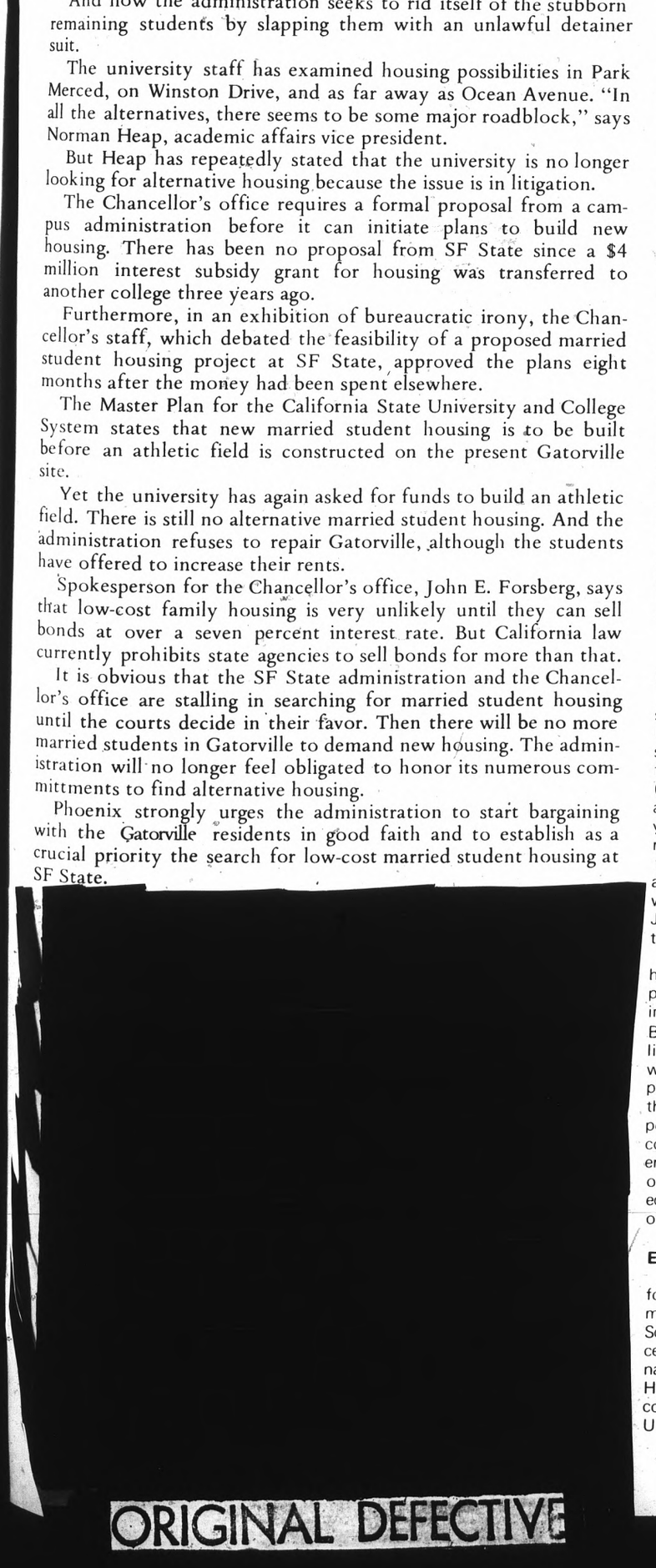
The Master Plan for the California State University and College System states that new married student housing is to be built before an athletic field is constructed on the present Gatorville site.

Yet the university has again asked for funds to build an athletic field. There is still no alternative married student housing. And the administration refuses to repair Gatorville, although the students have offered to increase their rents.

Spokesperson for the Chancellor's office, John E. Forsberg, says that low-cost family housing is very unlikely until they can sell bonds at over a seven percent interest rate. But California law currently prohibits state agencies to sell bonds for more than that.

It is obvious that the SF State administration and the Chancellor's office are stalling in searching for married student housing until the courts decide in their favor. Then there will be no more married students in Gatorville to demand new housing. The administration will no longer feel obligated to honor its numerous commitments to find alternative housing.

Phoenix strongly urges the administration to start bargaining with the Gatorville residents in good faith and to establish as a crucial priority the search for low-cost married student housing at SF State.



Putting a price on a degree

by Brad Rovanpera

There is something rather discomforting about writing out a check for $7 to buy one's own diploma.

This semester over 3,000 seniors paid that sum in order to graduate. And although $7 appears to be an insignificant cost in the long-run, the idea of putting a price-tag on a college degree smacks somewhere between commercialism and ludicrousness.

Granted, the $7 charge does not seem much to pay. Most graduating seniors have invested a thousand times that much just to get through school. And most will concede that it is a small pittance to sacrifice at commencement-time.

According to Frank Medeiros, SF State's Student Services officer, the $7 covers the cost of printing, covering and mailing the degree. A portion is also set aside to help pay for the commencement ceremony in May.

The largest slice of the pie pays for the handsome (and heavy) degree cover, which accounts for $2.19. Because of its weight, the degree costs approximately $2 to mail first-class. The piece of paper itself, all printed, costs only $1.16.

Medeiros says that charging each senior $7 is the only equitable way of paying for the diplomas. He suggested the possibility of including a 50 cent "diploma fee" to the semester fees so that every student would carry the weight of the degree costs, but not all students graduate, and certainly not all get their degrees at SF State.

The basic problem exists, though, that each student has to pay for his or her own degree, when such a certificate represents so much time, energy *and* cost to begin with.

Indeed, it is an insult to a student's achievements at SF State that the degree must be purchased. Enough money is invested in the course of earning a bachelor's or master's. The cost of the degrees should be carried by the university, not the student.

Degrees are conferred free-of-charge at UC Berkeley and Stanford. At Hayward State, students pay $3.50 for their degree. It should be noted, however, that the larger private and UC campuses charge much higher tuition fees and are better able to handle the cost of diplomas. Plus the fact that Berkeley sent out only the certificate, with no cover

Medeiros argues that "everything you do that requires a service costs money." Essentially he is correct.

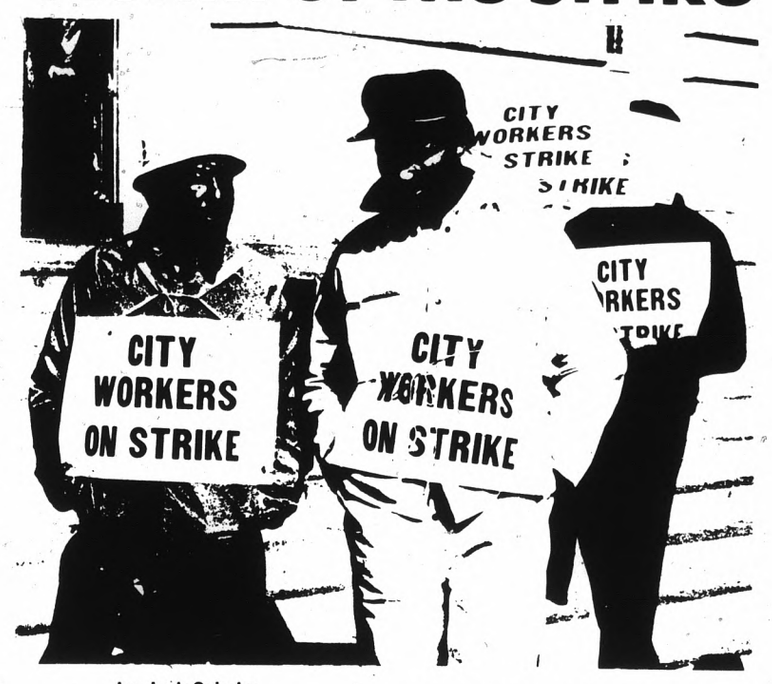
"It is customary for the student to pay the costs of the diploma," says Don Scoble, Public Affairs officer at SF State.

According to Scoble, a "nominal" 60 to 75 cent portion of the $7 helps pay the costs of commencement, a ceremony attended by about only one-third of the graduating class.

The principle behind student-subsidized degrees is wrong. Students have to pay for everything from application fees to student union fees, and fee increases are forthcoming. They should not have to bear the costs of that which they've earned.

At a time when there are increasingly more financially-needy students, when increasingly more state scholarship money is being doled out to these students, and when college costs are on the rise, the very idea of charging students for the degrees they've earned proves that something is amiss within the system.

Victim of the strike



by Jack Svirsky

I, who don't even work for the city of San Francisco, am out of work because of a strike by city employees. Strange.

The striking city craft workers have decided to picket where I work, the San Francisco Zoo. They have forced it to close. The gates are padlocked. Bizarre.

I work for the San Francisco Zoological Society, which is a non-profit corporation, not civil service, that operates ride and food concessions at the Zoo.

The union I belong to, that of the Building Service Employees, has never told me to honor the picket lines. In fact, my contract has a "no strike" clause which means I have to report to work, city strike or no city strike.

Because I'm not on strike, my union refuses to give me strike pay. They say that they can't help it if where I work is closed and that it's just too bad. No work; no money. (And full-time students are ineligible for unemployment.)

Next, the city craft workers want to picket and close down the airport, but they don't even work there. The same with BART. They've closed down the Muni Railway and they don't have any employees there either.

This amounts to the same thing as the striking student employees at the dorm dining center deciding to picket the Muni, the airport, and BART, paralyzing the entire city.

Since when can unions picket places where they don't even have one single, solitary member?

I'm not against workers striking for better pay or better working conditions, but not at the expense of innocent bystanders. Nor do I condone the callousness of the unions, theirs or mine.

Letters

Editor:

On March 17 a rally was held by a united front of several organizations to oppose the Ritchie amendment, tuition hikes, and other attacks by the Board of Trustees.

However, within the united front there ensued a major disagreement. A leaflet put out by the united front was printed at a scab shop. This was done without the consent or knowledge of the Spartacus Youth League. The SYL had been informed by a member of the Young Socialist Alliance that the leaflet was to be a labor donated leaflet. At the rally the SYL denounced this scabbing on the labor movement and rejected all pleas for compromise or understanding. The SYL stands for the unconditional defense of the labor movement, unlike other groups in the united front. Particularly abhorrent is the fact that the running of the scab leaflet was a conscious decision within the committee by the Progressive Labor Party, Young Socialist Alliance, and the National Student Coalition Against Racism. Then they turned around and consciously lied to the SYL when we stipulated that the leaflet must be labor donated. For the YSA and PL however, scabbing is not unusual. Members of PL and the YSA scabbed on a strike by the Service Employees International Union Local 321 and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 134 at the University of Chicago in October, 1974. As for NSCAR, their spokesman went so far as to pose the question that "wouldn't you drink Gallo wine if it was the last wine on a desert island?" The Spartacus Youth League rejects such philistinism. The SYL, while rejecting the boycott as a strategy, respects the United Farmworkers boycott and so doesn't eat scab grapes, lettuce, or drink scab wine. For the SYL it is not a matter of convenience but a question of labor solidarity. Likewise, the SYL does not scab on the printers union.

Aloha Keylor
Spartacus Youth League

Editor:

Having served on the restaurant selecting committee for the Student Union, I am annoyed with Phoenix's sensationalist tactics in the article on food service profits in the Union (March 25). If you think the prices are high for the restaurants we have, you should examine the proposals we rejected. By law, the restaurant options have to be put out for bids and we must choose from those bids we receive. The Spartan Shops of San Jose State may be cheaper, but unfortunately, they did not submit a bid.

The bids gave their estimations of how much business they were expecting. The committee, which included people from the school of Business as well as nutrition majors like myself, made it's estimations as well. The Union as an eating place simply turned out to be far more popular than anyone could have estimated especially with the five food services competing with each other. Considering the competition and chancy operation in the beginning due to equipment delays, I am relieved none of the smaller businesses folded.

Vi Epperson

Editor:

Reference your article on "Degrees for Sale" we want to thank you for mentioning that the Union Graduate School..."is one of the most widely accepted and possibly the best alternative doctoral program in the U.S." However, we would appreciate your correcting the impression that the Union Graduate School "sells" degrees.

Our program is sponsored and governed by 32 colleges and universities which make up a consortium called The Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities. These institutions, as the name implies, belong to the U.E.C.U. because they are interested in new and innovative approaches to education. They range in size from large state supported institutions like the University of Minnesota, the University of California-San Diego and others to smaller, private schools such as Antioch, Hofstra, and the University of the Pacific. What we offer is a non-traditional approach to education both at the baccalaureate level (the University Without Walls) and the Ph.D. level (UGS). We are not a correspondence school and we do not "sell" degrees, nor have we ever given "honorary" degrees.

R.Ben Davis
Director
Union Graduate School-West

Editor:

Two weeks ago Phoenix ran an editoral "Too Much Profit" in which it attcked the Scandia Deli, Orient Express, Union Depot, and Martha's Mexican Food for reaping "bountiful profits".

These food service operations in the Student Union were claimed to make net profits of between 16 and 27 per cent. They were compared to other food services on campus, the Professional Food Management (PRM), and SAGA. The PRM and SAGA were reported to make net profits of .87 and 3 per cent. Two important questions arise. Are these profits for a day, week, month or year? And, what volume are these percentages derived from? The answers to these questions need to be answered to support the editorial.

Hypothetically, let's say that the net profits are for a single day and the Orient Express has an overhead cost—employee wages, rent, food, etc...—of $100 and SAGA of $1,000. On that single day the Orient Express must gross $127 to reap a 27 per cent net profit. The SAGA must gross $1,030 to make a minimal 3 per cent net profit. Under these hypothetical conditions the SAGA makes $3 more a day and $780 a year, than the Orient Express. The questions left unanswered allow for this kind of speculation ans disprove or weaken the claim that the restaurants in question make "bountiful profits."

The Phoenix then used statements by the managers of the PFM and SAGA to support their already weak editorial.

"I am not surprised at the huge profits earned by the Student Union facilities... their prices are extremely high for the portions and quality of food served," Bob Severson, PFM manager, said.

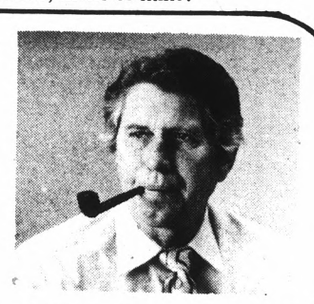
How can a competitor and therefore a biased source, judge a fellow competitor? So, Severson's comments weren't very creditable. Comments from students who eat at the Student Union would have been more creditable. They could give a more objective critique of the food price and quality of the restaurants.

Are the food services in question forced under a law or contract to make a limited profit? If so, the Phoenix, despite its weaker than weak editorial, had a justification to recommend that the food services lower their food prices. If not, the whole editoral is shot to hell even more.

Michael Habeeb

Guest Column

Projects to help promote quality growth



by Paul F. Romberg

All of us involved in higher education have been concerned about the arrival of the so-called "Steady State." That term, now in wide use, describes a condition of leveling off of enrollments.

Many have suggested that "Steady State" implies lowered expectations in relation to resources and professional opportunities. There is a particular "gloom and doom" school that sees in "Steady State" a restriction of all of those things which we enjoyed when we were growing rapidly. They predict fewer new buildings, less operating resources, and limited professional growth.

It is easy to accept this view, but the predictions are not necessarily correct, at least as they apply to our own campus. San Francisco State University is by no means in a state of stagnation, even if "Steady State" is upon us.

There remain a number of opportunities if we choose to make the most of them. I hope to suggest, in this and subsequent columns, that "Steady State" does not necessarily mean an end to growth. We continue to enjoy the benefits of growth of San Francisco State University even though the era of *rapid* increases in student body is past.

A most remarkable and fortunate form of growth which we continue to experience is that of our physical plant. Within the first half of this decade we saw the completion of two new science facilities and the groundbreaking for three major buildings on our campus. The first of these— the new Student Union—is virtually completed, while the new Administration Building and Student Health Center will both be completed in the not too distant future.

Each of these facilities not only represents dramatic growth in the physical face of our campus but will also improve the quality of life significantly for all of us who are involved in the life of the University.

The significance of our new Union is already evident. Its program spaces are scheduled continuously for meetings, performances, lectures, and all of the many kinds of activities which enrich the work that goes on in the classroom.

The new Administration Building, to be opened in Fall, will provide an environment for upgrading of essential services provided to students and faculty. Offices now scattered over the campus will be brought together under one roof, and we anticipate some fundamental gains in the quality of administration.

Our new Health Center is scheduled for completion in May 1977. Not only will this facility include some of the newest concepts in health care delivery, it will also be aesthetically and architecturally unique in providing more green space for the campus. The benefit of a modern, well-equipped Health Center will bring considerable improvement in the quality of life for our students.

Completion of these three modern buildings will increase our useable floor space on campus by nearly 20 percent. If we add to that figure the new instructional space added with the opening of the Physical and Biological Science Building—both completed in the 1970's—over 50 percent of our current University facilities will have been opened as the era of "Steady State" emerged.

Other projects under review include a new Humanities-Education Building, a Fine Arts facility, an Engineering Building, a Physical Education Building, married student housing, and parking facilities.

There are also many opportunities for us to improve the quality of existing space. We are now planning essential changes to modernize present classrooms and laboratories.

"Steady State" is not necessarily synonomous with no growth. There are qualitative improvements we can realistically anticipate at San Francisco State University. This era requires a spirit of creativity, enthusiasm and cooperation in our enterprise. The days of our greatest growth are not necessarily behind us. While the decades of the 50's and the 60's were periods of great increases in quantity, we have good reason to expect the 70's and 80's will be marked by an even more significant growth in quality at San Francisco State University.

This is the first of a series of guest columns by President Paul F. Romberg.

Max Ernst's convulsive beauty

by Terry Jacobs

Dadamax is dead; Loplop will fly no more. With the death of Surrealist painter Max Ernst in Paris last week, the career of one of the most remarkable figures in 20th century art has come to an end.

Ernst's work is already assured of a certain immortality, however. The personal vision and insurrectionary spirit embodied in over a half century's worth of Ernst's painting is only now beginning to be understood by the official curators of modern culture.

It was only one of the many ironies of Ernst's life that he should find general public recognition in the last years of his life -- the first major retrospective of his work being mounted by the Guggenheim Museum only in 1975.

To this belated renown was added the crass publicity generated by the sale of an Ernst-designed bed to the Rockefeller family last year for the suitably ostentatious price of $35,000. But the real value of Ernst's artistic work cannot be expressed in monetary terms, nor can his iconoclasm be confined within museum walls.

Max Ernst first achieved prominence through his participation in the Cologne Dadaist movement in the early 1920s. Ernst's rebellious temperament was well suited to that of Dadaism, which, in reaction to the barbarism of World War I, proclaimed war upon bourgeois civilization and its culture.

In the self-proclaimed "anti-art" of Dada, Ernst found a fertile outlet for his experimental talents. The movement anticipated nearly all of the major directions in avant-garde art, and Ernst in particular distinguished himself through his use of collage techniques and the incorporation of "ready-made" images in his paintings.

A representative example of Ernst's work in this period is the collage-painting, *Here Everything is Still Floating*, in which a fish skeleton hovers ominously over a ship constructed of the internal organs of an animal.

By the time of Dada's demise, Ernst had installed himself in Paris where he became a major collaborator in Surrealism, the avant-garde movement which succeeded Dada.

Ernst, along with other artists such as Magritte, was to play an important role in defining, through hallucinatory images both disturbing and beautiful, the surrealists' program for the liberation of human sense-experience.

Although he remained aloof from most of the factional disputes which later divided the Surrealist movement, Ernst was to remain a surrealist in spirit throughout his career.

Ernst's work is distinguished by stylistic diversity and constant technical innovation. His use of the technique of decalcomania, in which images are taken from textured surfaces, is particularly noteworthy. Ernst's fascination with the hidden images found in pieces of old wood can be seen in such works as *The Entire City*.

In characteristic idiosyncratic fashion, Ernst was to employ his "own word," frottage, to describe his technique.

In other works, such as *Europe After the Rain* and *The Temptation of St. Anthony*, Ernst utilized a purely visionary approach: these nightmarish canvases remain some of his most powerful works, and put most "psychedelic" art to shame.

In other paintings, Ernst also developed a personal mythology with recurring symbols, such as the bird-figure *Loplop*, which served as his figurative alter-ego, in numerous paintings.

Much of Ernst's work has a distinctly psychological character; in his early work, *Oedipus Rex*, this is self-evident. In the later work, *The Robing of the Bride*, female figures combining voluptuous beauty and bestial disfigurement produce a devastating impact upon the viewer. Ernst was one of the surrealist painters best able to interpret Breton's dictum that "Beauty will be convulsive or not at all."

To classify a revolutionary as merely an artist somehow renders him harmless and diminishes his achievement. Max Ernst, then, was more than a painter: he was a creative force. His paintings present visions of life, often a life beyond this one.

But those who might mistake Ernst's visions for religious ones are contradicted by his early work, *The Blessed Virgin Chastises the Infant Jesus*. Here the Madonna is depicted spanking our Savior. All of Ernst's paintings may not have the same shock value, but none of them can be considered tame.

In death as in life, Ernst showed a certain irreverence: he died on April Fool's day, at the age of 84.

Max Ernst's, 'The Robing of the Bride'.

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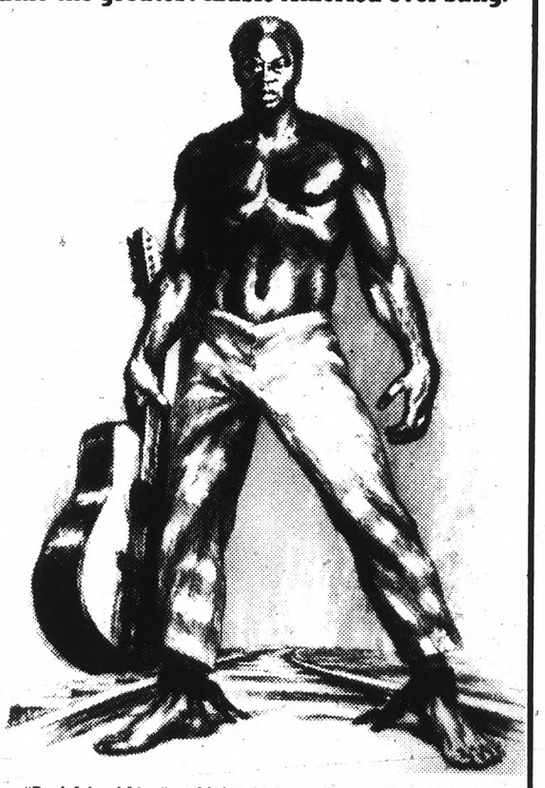

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Waiting to hear from the pros

By Frankie Garland

Gator football player Rick Faulk won't stray far from his telephone, hoping that one of the 28 National Football League teams will call for his services.

Faulk, kicking specialist for the past two seasons, said he feels confident he will be chosen in the NFL's annual college draft which begins today and continues through the weekend.

"I think I have a pretty good chance of going," said Faulk, while he maneuvered his 6'3½", 190-pound frame into a couch.

"I've talked with Howard White and Mike Schmidt of Blesto VIII, (a large NFL scouting combine), and they seemed to be pretty interested in me. They didn't ask me too much, just where I would be at the time of the draft, and whether I wanna play pro football."

Faulk's eyes lit up as he continued to recall the day's events.

"I said, 'Sure I wanna play pro football.' But I really didn't think seriously about it until my second season at Laney College in Oakland."

Vic Rowen, the Gators' football coach, said he thinks the Berkeley High grad could become an outstanding pro kicker.

"He has unlimited potential, and he's just begun to tap it. He could be in Ray Guy's class--that's the kind of tools he has. He does have a tendency to shank some of his kicks, but we're trying to get him to correct his flaws. When he starts playing for money, he'll work at it a little harder."

Rowen added that in a kicking exhibition for several pro scouts, Faulk booted field goals from between 60 and 70 yards--six of them, in 10 attempts.

"We've never had a kicker comparable to him," Rowen said. "He's one of the few punters I've seen with a hang time of five seconds. He can really kick the ball."

Rowen did point out that the strong-legged Faulk had a slight consistency problem this season.

"He kicked a 55-yarder against Chico State, but later in the same game, he missed two from inside the 35."

Voted "Kicker of the Year" in the Far Western Conference as a junior, Faulk claims his skills came rather naturally.

"I just realized when I was very young that I could kick the ball, and kick it well. When I went out for football in ninth grade, it was a case of me saying, 'I can kick; can anybody out-kick me?' Nobody could."

Despite his reign as a three-year, three-letter recipient at Berkeley High, few Bay Area college recruiters offered him scholarships to play for them.

"Cal and Oregon wrote me letters, but at that time, not much was being offered to blacks coming out of Berkeley High," Faulk remembered. "So I decided to enroll at Laney, and now it looks like I made the right move."

Aside from handling the kicking game at Laney, Faulk tried his hand at wide receiver and defensive back.

"He's such a gifted athlete that he could have played either position well in college," said Rowen, "but it would be doubtful if he could play those positions in the pros."

After his second year at Laney, Faulk completely sat out a year of school.

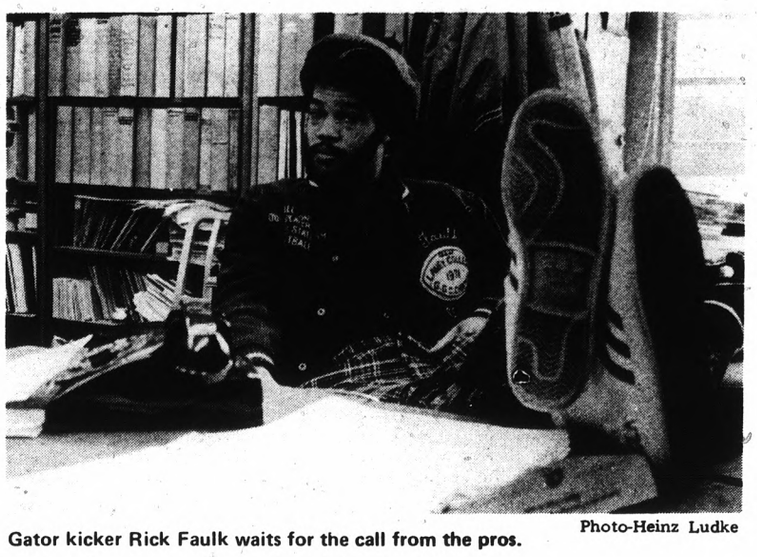

Photo-Heinz Ludke

Gator kicker Rick Faulk waits for the call from the pros.

"It drove me crazy," he said animatedly. "I'd go to games and get all excited, but I wanted to sit out to make sure I didn't lose any of my eligibility."

The University of Pittsburgh was one of several schools that sought Faulk's talents after he left Laney. Faulk made the trip to Pittsburgh, looked at the campus, and decided to remain closer to home. He also talked to recruiters from Hayward State and Long Beach State before deciding to enroll at SF State.

"Everybody's heard of Coach Rowen," said Faulk. "I knew I'd learn a little football here."

But, according to Faulk, all the coaching in the world can't transform a mediocre kicker into an outstanding one.

"They can help you with your steps and remind you to watch your drop, which are really important, but the rest is up to you. I learned a lot by just going out there and trying different techniques on my own."

Faulk said he feels he will be a later-round selection in the draft.

"I don't care if I'm the 450th player picked," he said. "All I want is the chance to prove myself, and I'll take it from there."

As far as being selected by any particular team, Faulk said he has no preferences.

"But I wouldn't want to come into a situation where there is an established kicker, like in Oakland, because I don't want to put anyone out of a job. But if that's what it takes, I'll have to do it."

Gators make up for pre-season slump

By Robert Rubino

SF State's baseball team is a Jekyll and Hyde affair this season. After a miserable non-conference performance, SF State finds itself in second place in the Far Western Conference right now with a 4-2 record.

"We had our problems at the start of the season," said assistant coach Rocci Barsotti. "Mainly it was our pitchers. They couldn't find the plate."

But more and more game experience has given the team a unity and consistency that had been sorely lacking.

"We're playing as a team now," Barsotti said. "For too long we had the pitchers blaming the hitters and hitters blaming pitchers for the losses. Now, that's all behind us."

The Gators had an opportunity to tie for first place last Tuesday but dropped an 8-5 decision to the University of the Pacific.

"It was tough to lose," Barsotti said, "but the conditions were terrible for both teams. The game was entirely played in the rain."

Although Barsotti stressed the "team play" of the revived Gator baseball squad, the team is not without individual stars.

Phil Frederico, a consistent singles hitter, has a healthy .337 batting average through all 26 games. Rick Landucci, turning it on for conference competition, is tearing up league pitching with a .684 average. Gators' power hitting has been supplied thus far by Jim Crabb with four round-trippers.

"We'll have to hustle with recruiting for next year," Barsotti said, pointing out that all but one starting player is a senior.

The Gators next play a three-game weekend series against Stanislaus State beginning April 16 there, with the final two games here.

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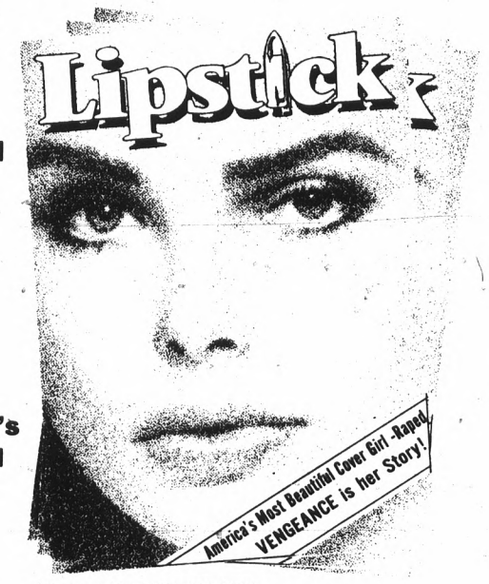

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A carver of all scenes

by Rob Stuehler

"I'd be at home in a 16th century shop," said Berkeley wood carver Ben Shaw, as he showed off his engraving which depicted a "fat, debauched old sybarite, a gourmet of fine wines."

Time has turned the once radiant image of Bacchus, the Roman god of wine and revelry, into this very human character, Shaw said. It has given him one of his favorite themes which he engraves onto the handmade, oak wine barrels.

Shaw has been carving wood most of his life and maintains a studio in Berkeley where he spends most of his time on commissioned work. He says he is one of two carvers in the Bay Area who uses hand tools exclusively.

"I can do in a day and a half what it takes my best students four days to do," Shaw said. On Saturdays he usually teaches an eight hour block class in his shop where students learn the basics of tool sharpening and wood cutting techniques.

Recently, he finished a series of nine-foot-tall panels for Harrah's Club in Tahoe whose total length was 150 feet. The architect of the building had asked for a theme of local scenes of nature, so Shaw researched the native plants and their botanical structure. A year later he had the panels ready for installation.

The themes he is asked to develop are often as varied as the people who ask for them.

A "train nut," who was an expert in the detailing of trains, had left it up to Shaw to develop a theme. But before Shaw did the engraving, the man wanted to see it done with a different engine three times.

When the detailing was finally right, Shaw got the go-ahead on one of the choices, and is now working on it.

"He's a . . . a bird watcher," Shaw said as he explained another customer request. He counted the feathers in that duck to make sure I had the right number of wing feathers in it."

Two of the walls of his studio are lined with pencil drawings of the themes he favors for relief carving.

"Most of these things are a blend of mythology," Shaw said.

His favorite designs, which he takes from historical literature, are best suited for and usually end up as relief carving for barrels.

One of the themes shows the "popular interpretation" of the indulgent Bacchus. Another shows nude maidens riding mythical unicorns. Still another shows two satyrs (mythical creatures which were half man and half horse or goat) embracing maidens, nearly characterizing the virile cartoon figures in a *Playboy* magazine.

Another of his favorite themes he has taken from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, a collection of poems translated by a 19th century author, Edward FitzGerald. Its poetic philosophy has been translated into the simple values of abundant wine and bread by Shaw.

Shaw pointed to one design which he said was a popular choice on the more than 600 barrels he's engraved for San Francisco cooper Salvatore DeBella (who was featured last week). He quoted the scroll draped over the grape leaves, "In Vino Veritas," -- in wine there is truth.

He lined up and hacked away excess wood from an oak panel he was engraving for the Mare Island Officers' Wives' Club. They had designed the plaque to the last detail, to commemorate the years of the Mare Island Base Chapel, St. Peter's from 1901 to 1976.

His woodcarving tools, many over 100 years old, are laid out on the shop table beside the oak plaque. Shaw has collected these tools for most of his life. They're better than the modern tools, he said, because the cutting edges are wider than the shafts and so make work easier.

In a momentary flippant mood, he said of his technique, "this is the old, stupid way." But he defended his craft against the use of power tools in carving.

A "plant-on" is sometimes used for signs and plaques. It is a thin piece of wood, cut out with a band saw in the form of the design, and then glued to a panel and touched-up on the edges of the cut. Sandblasting is efficient when used with a metal template.

A flexible-shaft has become a commonplace method of engraving but the new methods tend to ruin the quality of the woodcut according to Shaw.

Shaw has a continuing influx of students both in his county-sponsored adult education classes and in his studio.

John Kassay, an SF State professor of design and industry, has signed up for several Saturday sessions as a private student.

One of Shaw's best students is Professor Gilbert Partridge, a research analyst for U.C. Berkeley. Partridge has been learning the finer techniques of woodcarving from Shaw for eight years and has had several showings of his work at the local Co-op gallery.

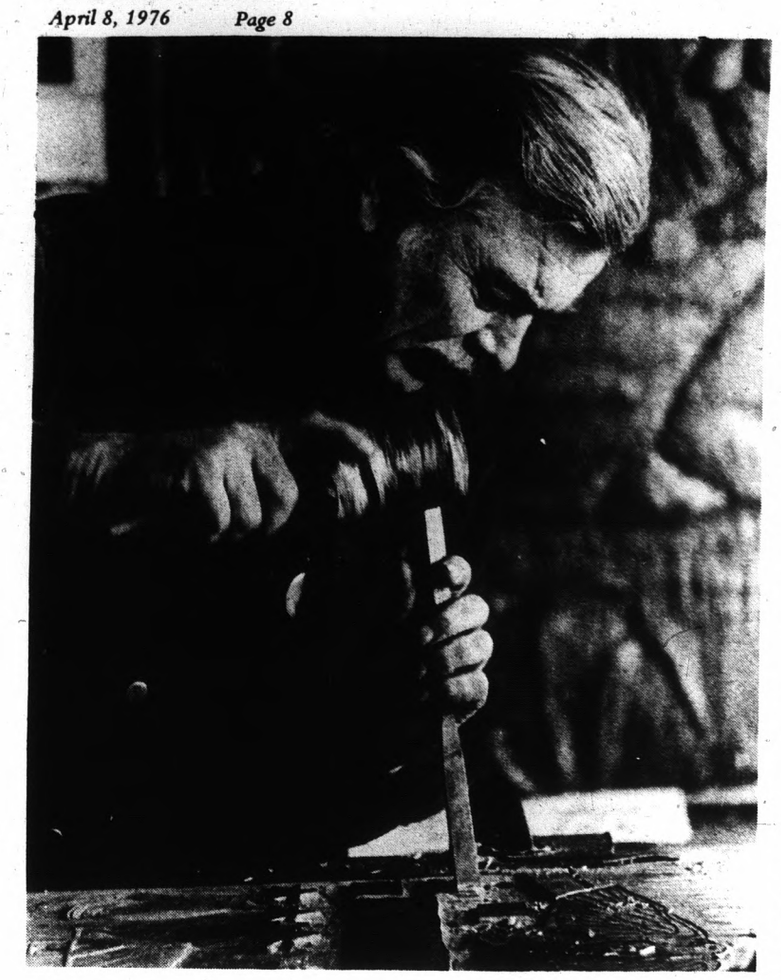
Most of Shaw's advanced students differ in the quality they want from the wood. They all share his dedication to working the wood by hand. Some carve letters for him while others work on "non-objective "three-dimensional sculpture.

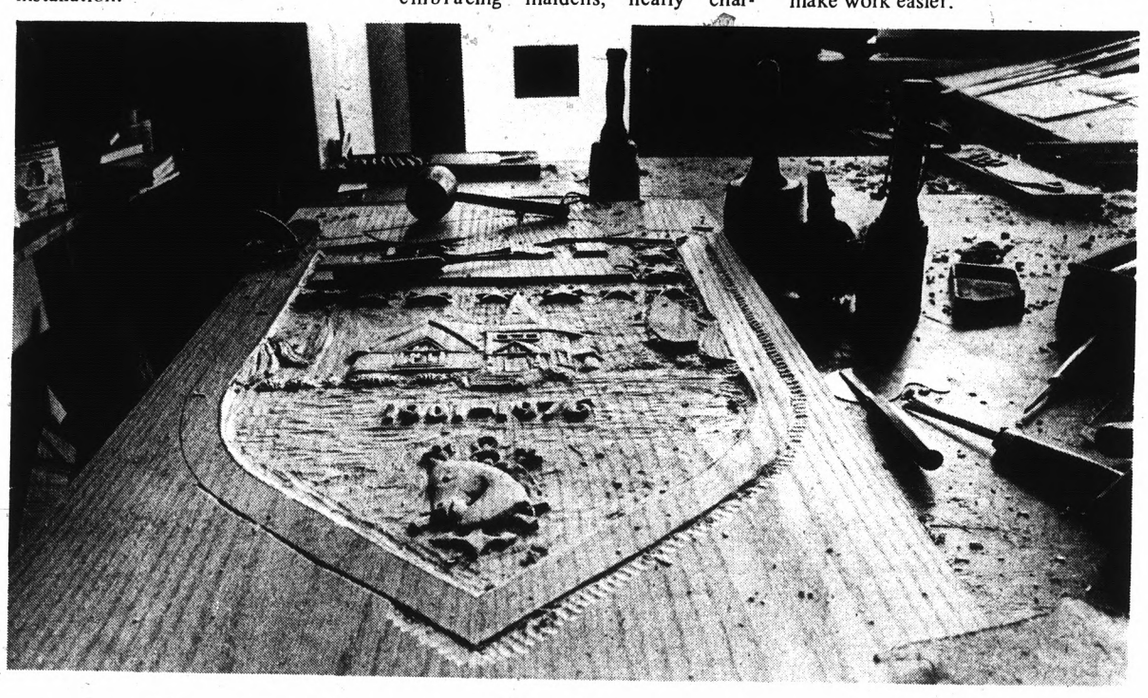
He advises his students that, "you have to develop a gimmick, a specialty . . . if you get good enough, there's not a lot of competition actually."

Shaw said that in his nine years on San Pablo Avenue he has had many hundreds of students through his studio. He has enjoyed teaching in the same way he likes carving.

Word-of-mouth advertising has made the nation a market for his work, according to a long-time student and friend, Carl Wagner. All the while Shaw takes it easy.

"If I didn't do this, I'd have to go to work," he said.





The photos at left show woodcarver Ben Shaw roughing in the design of a plaque for the St. Peter's Chapel at Mare Island Naval Base.

photos by Russ Lee

Fate of park's windmills---blowing in the wind

by Neil Martin

As the gentle hand of spring waves the flowers of Golden Gate Park into blossom, it is difficult to imagine the land as it once was in 1870--barren wind swept sand dunes.

It took fresh water, pumped by two of the largest windmills in the world, to transform the "desert" into the park.

But the Dutch and Murphy windmills have declined in fortunes since electric pumps replaced them in 1939, and a group of local citizens is trying to restore one of the mills to its former glory.

In 1868, the City took possession of the land for a park after squatters had been living on it for years.

Park planners soon found that they needed large amounts of fresh water to irrigate the newly planted shrubbery and keep dust from blowing across the park's roads.

The search for water began in 1874 when a well was drilled about a mile from the ocean.

The most important discovery came a few years later when park pioneer John McLaren was working on the western area of the park near Ocean Beach.

While building a portion of the park's public walk, McLaren discovered springs only 300 yards from the surf. It was known that fresh water--natural drainage from Mt. Sutro and other areas--could be found around 150 feet below the dunes. But lack of funds and public skepticism prevented any early development.

Park records become hazy at this point, but the plan to get water from beneath the dunes did gain some support. Test wells were drilled as early as 1883, and a 1912 Park Commission report makes reference to an investigation into the underground streams.

According to the report, "the commissioners decided that a windmill could pump enough fresh water every hour to meet the park's needs." Moreover, the report concluded, "A windmill of the Holland type would lend to the landscape a picturesque feature."

The mill was constructed in 1902. An ample supply of fresh water was pumped via a two-mile-long pipe to a reservoir above sea level.

"From the reservoir water is conveyed by a distributing system to a vast area of the park west of Strawberry Hill. The Lloyd Lake, Metson Lake and the Spreckles Lake are replenished from this reservoir," said Wayne Person, civil engineer in the Department of Public Works.

It was the windmills that actually built the Park, plus the sewage. McLaren used raw sewage to fertilize and irrigate. He tapped the Lincoln Way sewage line and diverted it to the park where it filled the lakes constructed to hold pumped well water.

"You could do that in those days. A treatment plant was built in 1933," Person said.

The base of the Dutch Mill is five feet of solid concrete, with an outside diameter of 33 feet. Walls are three feet thick. Wings were 102 feet, tip to tip, of flawless Oregon pine. The vertical five-inch transmission shaft weighed six and one half tons.

The dome shaped top sat on a 24-wheeled turntable. A smaller mill on the tail adjusted the wings in the direction of the wind.

The mill was so successful that the park commissioners immediately began looking for ways and means of building a larger one at the southwest corner of the park.

Samuel G. Murphy, president of the Hibernia Bank, donated $20,000 for the construction of the second windmill. Thus it was decided that the new mill would be known as the "Murphy windmill."

The Murphy mill, completed in 1907, was the largest in the world, capable of pumping 40,000 gallons of water per hour.

The capacity of the mill with wind power was limited to 80 pounds pressure but with the development of Lincoln Park, more pressure was needed. Pacific Gas and Electric installed a 60 horsepower motor for each pump, to supply power when wind speed was insufficient to operate the mills. Electric pumps continue irrigating Lincoln Park from the same wells today.

The spars for windmill wings were constructed of "clear sticks" of Douglas Fir, as were the wings.

"When these mills were built," said Person, "Douglas fir forests of Northern California and Oregon were scoured to find appropriate timber, over 100 feet long and as free from knots as possible.

"For the restoration, we will use 'glue laminated timbers,' gluing lots of little ten to twenty foot pieces together. It's much stronger and we can select each new piece completely without knots."

The wooden wings were outfitted with canvas sails. The wings transferred power to the shaft by means of a bevel gear, roughly the way a manual eggbeater works.

In a light wind, canvas was added. In strong winds, sails were shortened, allowing wind to blow through the lattice work.

The December, 1914 issue of *Pacific Service Magazine* reported that "A sailor is a better operator of the Dutch windmill than an engineer, for the winds are erratic in their course and by nature's laws must be obeyed to give up the unseen power."

The "unseen power" blows 15 to 25 per cent stronger thirty feet above the earth than at the three foot level. Further complicating control is the fact that small differences in wind strength make big differences in power.

Mill keepers lived next to the mills. In addition to caring for the sails, the keeper and his family held a constant ear to the wind to make sure that they could get to the mill and tie the wings down before a strong wind rose.

The system did not always work. Person recalled a storm that all but destroyed the Murphy Mill in one night.

"It really got going. Park employee Emmett O'Donnell climbed up inside and jammed a large timber into the gears, which made matchsticks of it. He pulled off what boards he could and jammed them in. That and the falling apart of the wings slowed the mill down. The structure was jumping around like in an earthquake. The big level handbrake was worthless."

The wings of both mills were partially destroyed in storms and removed for reasons of safety.

As decided by a citizens committee, the Dutch mill will be restored according to a plan in which the mill will be driven by a motor at two revolutions per minute regardless of wind speed. It will be completely ornamental.

"Everyone associated with the project is in favor of the mills being restored to generate electricity," said Person, "but the expenditure would not be justified. The cost/benefit ratio would be out of balance. This is an artifact we are restoring, a museum piece. Very few museum pieces operate.

Eleanor Rossi Crabtree has been the leader of the Save the Windmills Committee--the group trying to restore the mills--for 10 years.

Rossi is the daughter of former mayor Angelo Rossi and is married to the grand nephew of Lotta Crabtree, legendary dancehall entertainer of the gold rush and Barbary Coast days.

"If we didn't have the windmills, we wouldn't have the park," said Rossi. "The City isn't known for its good housekeeping. With good housekeeping, there wouldn't be any problems with restoration.

It's an understatement to say I haven't had much cooperation from the City. When I started in 1966, we could have had both mills restored for $150,000. Every year's delay means price increases.

"When McLaren built the esplanade, he didn't need a $100,000 study to do it. We could restore half a dozen windmills for the cost of all these studies that go nowhere."

To date, the windmill committee has turned $20,000 over to the City. Golden Gate Park employees have donated $2,000. The City has allocated $15,000 out of the 1975-76 budget to come from property taxes. The federal government has helped with a $35,000 Urban Beautification Capital Improvement Grant. Estimated restoration costs of the Murphy mill are lower than for the Dutch mill.

"It was decided to get the most expensive one out of the way first," said Crabtree. "They're going to have to get a younger woman for the Murphy mill. I don't know if I could stand another 10 years. Hopefully, public appreciation at seeing the restored Dutch mill will prompt more donations."

Dutch Mill, first in line for restoration plans. Photo-Riff

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